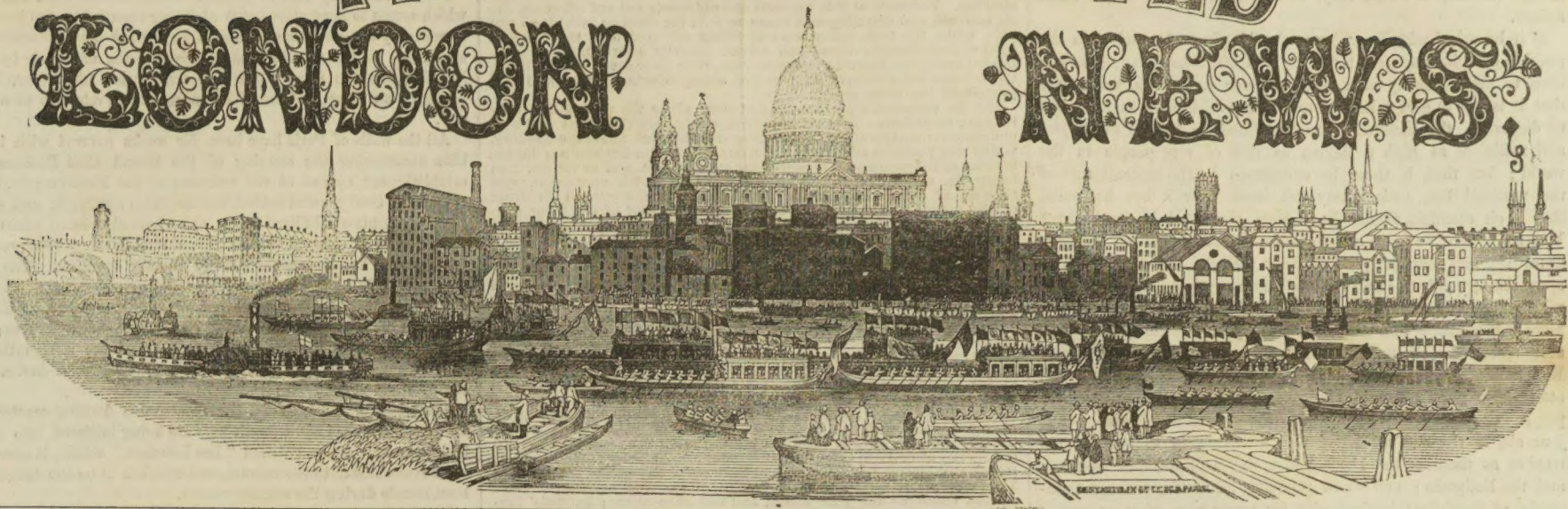


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## SOCIAL CORRUPTION.

If any intelligent stranger should desire to form a judgment of the people of this country, and betake himself to the newspapers for that purpose, what is the verdict which he might pronounce upon us? If he studied the newspapers of the last month only—or if he went further back, and included a whole year within the circle of his observation—is it likely that his estimate of the public morality would be high or low? Would he be without warrant if, as the result of his investigations, he declared that a dense corruption extended over the land; that the lower classes were brutal and irreligious; the middle and trading classes cheats, falsifiers, and adulterators; the commercial classes gamblers and swindlers; and the upper classes worshippers of Mammon and traffickers in politics;—for the most part incompetent to fill the high offices into which they thrust themselves, and, when not incompetent, dishonest? We do not say that the intelligent stranger would be right in coming to such awful conclusions; but we fear he could adduce but too many proofs of the truth of his assertions, and appeal to ourselves against ourselves, in the indictment against English society which he might draw up from the columns of the English newspapers.

To begin with the lower classes, he might say, judging from

leaders and letters in the *Times*, and from the records of our police offices, that life and property were notoriously insecure in the metropolis of the world; that the police force, established for the public protection, was utterly useless; that men returning peaceably to their homes were garotted in the streets; that burglaries were of nightly occurrence, both in the heart of the town and in the suburbs; that the roads swarmed with sturdy beggars, who made it their especial business to waylay and threaten unprotected women; that a murder of the most cowardly and brutal character was committed in one of the principal streets—in the sight of a score of persons—and that so low were the people sunk in apathy, or so great was their sympathy with the evil-doer, that none but a generous boy of fourteen years of age had courage or presence of mind enough to raise the hue and cry after the assassin. Coming to the trading classes, he might point to the recent inquiries into the adulteration of almost every article of food supplied to the population, to prove that thousands of shopkeepers not only cheated but poisoned their customers; and that to give short weight and short measure was considered but a venial offence by thousands of retail dealers who called themselves respectable, and who would stand without a blush in the witness-box to prosecute a shoplifter, or an errand-boy who had dipped his unholy fingers into their tills. As regards the higher

ranks of trade, commerce, and public employ, he might run over a long and unhappy list of delinquencies. Going back for a few months, he might begin with the knaveries of Sir John Dean Paul and his partners. He might show how religion and philanthropy were used as cloaks to deceive and to defraud. Thence, passing to the case of John Sadleir—a member of the Legislature, a Lord of the Treasury, a man controlling several votes in Parliament;—he might prove, from the hideous complication of crime of which that fruitful brain was the concocter, that the poor and the uneducated had no monopoly of villany, and that the lawmakers in our land were sometimes the most heinous of lawbreakers. Still running his eyes over the broad pages of our daily history, he might come to the Royal British Bank, its scandalous mismanagement, and its gross defalcations; to Robson, the dashing clerk of the Crystal Palace Company, and his easily-executed and gigantic thefts; and, within the last few days, to the still more stupendous, and still more easily-executed, robberies of a greater and more magnificent offender—the transfer-clerk of the Great Northern Railway Company;—to the man of taste, the virtuoso, and the friend of the arts—to the elegant, the accomplished, the charitable, the religious Leopold Redpath. He would find all these glaring cases upon the surface; and might, without any contravention of the laws of reason—



FIRE AT THE CENTRAL DISTRICT SCHOOLS, SUTTON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

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ing, proceed to argue from the known to the unknown, and draw a picture of English society, for the edification and warning of foreign nations, at which they, as well as ourselves, might stand aghast.

If it be asked why Englishmen should place themselves in the position of this imaginary foreigner, and cite these glaring exceptions to the ordinarily clear current of our civilisation, we answer that it is not to give a handle to the misanthropist—that it is not to disparage the national character, which we believe to be just and noble in as high a degree as that of any people in the world; but that, if these be exceptions to the general rule of the national life, society may ask itself how it has happened that such scandals should have been generated in its breast? We shall say nothing of the more vulgar cases of robbery, garotting, and burglary, which now affright the timid. The approaching end of the ticket-of-leave system, a little more vigilance and energy on the part of the police, and a little more self-reliance and self-aid on the part of the public, will soon rescue the streets of London from their present insecurity. But the point to which we would more especially direct the attention of those who aspire to teach the people, either from the pulpit, or the platform, or in the columns of the public journals, is the one prevailing vice which leads to such catastrophes as those of the Dean Pauls, the Sadleirs, the Robsons, and the Redpaths; and which produces hundreds, perhaps thousands, of fraudulent bankruptcies for every case of more palpable robbery such as those with which these four names are so dishonorably associated. That one vice is Money-Worship, and the consequent overhastiness to grow rich. It is this which causes the petty tradesman to give short weight, and to adulterate his commodities. It is this which creates bubble companies, and induces men with "Lord" or "Honourable" before their names, or the letters "M.P." after them, to figure as decoy-ducks upon prospectuses, for the deception of the unwary. It is this evil example in the originators of public companies which corrupts the persons in their employ. It is the knowledge that many a director in a joint-stock project is merely virtuous because he is successful which induces too clever and too aspiring clerks to attempt the same career. It is this which impels them to embark in reckless speculations—to rob, to swindle, and to peculate;—to lead a life of brilliant luxury, if only for a few years, or even months, trusting to chance or "their luck" that ultimate success will atone for all their shortcomings. It is this greedy, grasping, gambling spirit which deprives the ruling minds of great public companies, and of many private enterprises besides, of all feelings of generosity, and even of justice, to the persons whom they are compelled to employ, and which places men in situations of great trust, power, and responsibility, with miserable salaries of £150, or even £500, per annum. As regards the particular case of Redpath, which has more immediately led to the remarks we have made, we think, instead of venting all the wrath of public opinion and all the vials of the law upon the head of that individual, it would be but an act of the commonest justice and retribution to make the Chairman and Directors of the Great Northern Railway Company, individually and collectively, responsible for every farthing of his defalcations. If he had received an adequate salary he might have continued honest; and, whether he had received an adequate or an inadequate salary, he could not have carried on his frauds above a single week if the directors had been honest towards the shareholders, and had themselves fulfilled the duties for which they received payment;—one of the most essential of those duties being the periodical and thorough revision of their accounts in every branch and department.

British commercial honour still stands the highest in the world; and the frauds and robberies with which the metropolitan journals have lately teemed may be paralleled, if not surpassed, by the frauds and robberies of speculators in Paris. But, if British honour and credit are not to be imperilled in the eyes of the world, there must be a social reformation among the trading and commercial classes, and some return to the ancient habits of frugality and industry, without which wealth is a mere soap bubble, and the pursuits of trade no better than a chance at the *rouge et noir* table, or a turn of thimble-rigging. A nation of which the upper and middle classes habitually live beyond their incomes, in which the show of wealth does duty for the substance, in which people will resort to any shift, honest or dishonest, to keep up appearances, and in which men expect to get rich *per saltum*, or by a throw of the dice, cannot but breed corruption in its bosom. Such corruption inevitably precedes the impoverishment and degradation of the masses, and these in their turn beget social convulsion and revolution. Recent disclosures are the warnings and the symptoms of a deep disease, and, if they open the eyes of the public to the danger which festers in the body politic, they will not, however painful, have been altogether in vain.

#### GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, SUTTON, SURREY.

ABOUT two o'clock on Thursday morning, the 13th inst., the superintendent, matron, officers, and servants of this large and recently-erected establishment were alarmed with the cry of "Fire." The edifice is in the Elizabethan style, and presents a magnificent appearance. It is about 200 yards long, and varies in depth from 20 to 200 feet. The central portion, forming the dining-hall, with two very large dormitories above, is the most elevated, and has at each end a high fireproof tower, containing a stone staircase, and supporting, near the summit, a vast tank of water, employed for domestic purposes, and useful in cases of fire. From each tower run wings north and south, about 140 feet long; and at the extremity of these are other wings, added within the last year, and running about 150 feet from east to west. These last-mentioned portions have only been occupied for a few months; and the officers have not enjoyed the new private apartments, which had just been comfortably furnished, more than two or three weeks.

The fire was discovered in a small blanket store in the upper story of the new south wing occupied by the girls. Owing to a deficiency in the supply of water, and to the enormous quantity of fir timber employed in the construction of the building, it was impossible to arrest the progress of the flames. They leaped from beam to beam and window to window with amazing rapidity, and the brilliant light afforded by the burning roof aided in the immediate and certain deliverance of the 900 children in the building. Not one of them even suffered the least personal injury. When they first perceived their danger, their screams, or rather yells, were most fearful. The nurses and officers, who sleep in apartments near them, were soon amidst them, silence was obtained, and they were directed down some stairs, which led them through the front apartments into the grounds. Previously, the nurse of the girls' infirmary, who first discovered the fire, had rescued the sick committed to her care. Similarly 200 infants were delivered by the exertions of the nurses and servants over them. Too much praise cannot be awarded to those women, who, without any direction, had the presence of mind to rescue so many young and sick. In this good work they never thought of their own clothes and property, which has been consumed. Many of the children were only partly dressed.

The majority were shrouded in sheets and blankets; some sat nursing a little one on the green turf bordering the garden; others stood in groups observing the quick spread of the fire, while the elder ones assisted in removing the valuable furniture and clothing. The scene at this moment was extremely sad and affecting, the air was cold, and drizzling rain began to fall; the children looked sad and pale, while the tears many were shedding glittered with the reflected light of their burning home and school. Shortly afterwards the sick, infants and girls, formed a sad procession, with their sheets around them, to the house and stables of Mr. Overton, a neighbouring farmer, who very generously lent every possible help.

The fire extended from the blanket store along the roof of the wing running westwards. This gradually fell, and ignited the floors and beds underneath; comparatively little flame was observed above the building, which may probably account for the arrival of only one fire-engine; but the interior of the rooms soon appeared one mass of fire, and as beams, iron bedsteads, and slates came crashing down in quick succession, vast showers of sparks rose in the air and fell on the ground in front of the school. The fire ere long caught the roof of the wing conducting to the large south tower, already mentioned as situated at the end of the central portion of the structure. At this juncture, about forty or fifty minutes from the first outbreak of the fire, workmen arrived from the small town of Sutton, situated about a mile from the school, and immediately afterwards the fire-engine from Carshalton, which is about two miles distant.

Measures were at once taken to prevent the spread of the fire to the central portion of the building and north wing. Mr. Rouse, builder, with his men, and Mr. Ross, the school carpenter, cut through the roof of the infant school. This, fortunately, is only one story high, but it connected the burning portion with the front apartments, which are united to the dining-hall in the centre. At the same time the doors and some of the floor were removed from near the south tower: the water at the top flooded the passages leading from the staircase, while the fire-engine, vigorously worked by the firemen and neighbours, played constantly on the adjoining apartments. By these means the fire was gradually subdued, and shortly after dawn there was little danger of its further extension. It smouldered among the debris and at the ends of the beams till evening. Thus only about one-third of the entire edifice was consumed. This portion embraced the girls' school and two class-rooms; the girls' day-room and needle-room containing many pinafores, shawls, and bonnets; the infants' school, day-room, and class-rooms, the private apartments of the teachers, girls and infants, with two stories above all these rooms, used as dormitories by the children. A vast amount of furniture has been destroyed, more especially in the dormitories of the new south wing and in the needle-room. The bedding, however, of two large sleeping-rooms was saved by the officers with companies of the elder boys and girls. The furniture of the front apartments was also removed into the grounds by the officers and servants, and assembled neighbours, who rendered every assistance in their power.

The building, but not the furniture, was insured. About eight o'clock in the morning the children returned to the school. From want of sufficient accommodation about 200 girls and infants have been returned to their Unions. The remainder are all now instructed by their respective teachers in the apartments in the north wing, which was before this calamity wholly occupied by the boys. The general working of the establishment now proceeds as usual. On Sunday the children assembled to celebrate Divine service, and especially to join in thanksgiving to Almighty God for the late merciful interposition of his providence in delivering them from peril.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE renunciation of the Imperial visit to Fontainebleau, is except to such of the invited guests as had made the very expensive preparations the honour in question necessitated, a generally popular measure. In the midst of uneasiness, uncertainty, and—to the poor and labouring classes—great and increasing misery, these Imperial hospitalities, supported at an enormous expense, were ill-timed and ill-viewed, and the contrast of situations was painfully and bitterly brought forward. The Emperor has therefore done well to take these ideas into consideration, though he would have done still better to have regarded them before the preparations made for them had been undertaken. Another project of the Emperor's has, for the same reasons, been, we believe, for the present abandoned. This was the construction of the new Boulevard Malesherbes. It appears that the route in question involving the destruction of the hotel of the Princess Mathilde, in the Rue de Courcelles, she went to the Emperor and represented, with the warmth and energy of sentiment and diction which distinguishes most of the members of her family, the very great present dissatisfaction, and even disaffection, the carrying out of such a measure would cause, and even dwelt freely on the possible and probable results it might later bring about. There is no doubt but the execution of the plan would—must—have proved an enormous aggravation of the crying evil of the day, the expense of lodging, at the very time when the Government is trying a set of utterly insufficient and feeble measures to diminish its severity; and it is strange that it is only now this consideration should seem to be regarded. The evil results of fresh demolitions at present are, moreover, double; for, at the very time when the working class domiciled in the capital cannot find roofs to shelter them, the certainty of finding occupation in these immense works attracts thousands of labourers from the provinces, where at this season of the year agricultural employments are comparatively at a stand-still.

The Russian Ambassador, M. de Kisseleff, was last week received at the Tuileries with all due honours, being conducted thither in an Imperial carriage, with four horses, followed and preceded by two other carriages of the Court. The Emperor, probably detained by having had to attend in the morning the council of Ministers, did not appear till nearly three-quarters of an hour after M. de Kisseleff's arrival at the palace, which caused an awkward delay. On his appearance, however, the new Envoy presented the autograph letter from the Czar of which he was the bearer, and many complimentary speeches were exchanged, *comme de raison*.

The *Revue de Paris* publishes two letters which, in the present state of affairs, have an additional interest to that which they would otherwise possess. The one is addressed by Louis Philippe soon after the revolution of July to the present King of Naples, and strongly counsels a different, milder, and more liberal line of politics than that adopted by his father, and warning him of the consequences to be apprehended from Austria's aid and England and France's hostility in the event of his forcing them, by too violently expressive measures to interfere. King Bomba's reply is singularly characteristic. "Liberty," he says, "is fatal to the family of the Bourbons, and I am resolved, at any price, to avoid the fate of Louis XVI. and Charles X. My people obey force, and crouch; but woe if they rise up under the impulsion of those dreams which are so fine in the sermons of philosophers, and so impossible in practice! With the help of God (!) I will give my people the prosperity and the reasonable administration to which they have a right, but I will be King alone, and always. My people have no need to think. I take upon myself the care of their welfare and of their dignity. We are not of this age. The Bourbons are old; and if they would form themselves on the pattern of new dynasties they would be ridiculous. We will do like the Hapsburgs." Ah! true son of their race—"que n'a rien appris et rien oublié!" At the end of this singular letter Ferdinand offers his Royal correspondent and adviser his earnest wishes that he may succeed in "mastering that ungovernable people that makes France the scourge of Europe."

It is reported that M. de Morny is recalled immediately to Paris; but whether temporarily or otherwise we have not heard stated. We give the rumour for as much as it may be worth.

The beautiful Comtesse de Castiglione—*la belle des belles*—who last year excited such attention and admiration at the Court, and in

all the circles where she appeared, is suffering from a broken wrist caused by an accident during her stay at Compiègne.

An extraordinary case of suicide—extraordinary from the fatality which seems to have attended it—is being recorded by the journals. A man in easy circumstances, and with no peculiar cause for uneasiness of mind, cuts his throat with a razor, driven to the act merely by a ceaseless impulse, the same which has already led his father, his two brothers, his sister, and ten of his more distant relatives to a similar end.

All the walls of Paris have been for weeks covered with immense bills announcing the opening of the Grand Café Parisien. This establishment, opened at the entrance of the Faubourg du Temple, entertains 6000 persons seated, besides those coming in and out, and contains eighty-six billiard-tables, the whole at reduced prices.

An error of the press has given rise to a preposterous mistake, which, however, could not be of long duration. The *feuilletoniste* of a Belgian journal of high repute, speaking of the marriage of a celebrated publicist, wrote "Mme. de Girardin II." The paper appeared with the roman numerals altered into figures; hence the public were informed, and some believed the information, that M. de Girardin was now a Benedick for the eleventh instead of the second time.

The salons of M. Laborde, the fashionable dancing-master of the day, are filled with adult pupils who are being initiated into the mysteries of a new dance, entitled "Les Lanciers," which, it seems, bears some resemblance to the minuet, and which is to be the delight of the beau monde during the coming season.

In the literary world the chief events are the appearance of the "Memoirs of the Duc de Raguse," the first volume of which has just appeared; the prospect of the publication of those of the Duc Pasquier, who is now eighty-nine, and who, since the time of the Consulate, has never allowed a week to pass without writing notes and commentaries on the events of the day; and the appearance of a novel of Victor Hugo, entitled "Les Misérables." This book has been written many years, and was to have succeeded "Notre Dame de Paris," but a disagreement with the publisher of the latter deferred till now the publication.

The Opera has brought out the long-promised "Rose de Florence" of M. Billela, but so clipped and curtailed that it is difficult to form a judgment thereon. Mlle. Lhéritier, whose début has been so anxiously looked for, is shortly to come out at the Opéra Comique in "l'Ambasadrice." The Ambigu has a striking melodrama, "Jane Gray;" and the Vaudeville a clever satire, "Les Faux Bons-Hommes."

##### THE NEUCHÂTEL QUESTION.

The mission of General Dufour to the Emperor of the French is considered as a pledge that the Neuchâtel question will be amicably solved. The general belief in Paris is that, if the prisoners are released, the King of Prussia will not be exacting as to the conditions under which his nominal sovereignty over the canton is to be acknowledged. It is said that, in accordance with the resolution of the Diet, Austria is to address a note to the Swiss Confederation, which is not to exclude representations from Bavaria and Baden.

Among other rumours, it is affirmed that the Swiss people wish to have the question of the Royal sovereignty decided by the population of Neuchâtel themselves; in fact, to appeal to universal suffrage. The Prussians say that his Majesty might try the experiment without any fear of the result, provided the suffrages of the Neuchâtelais only were taken, but that he would not admit the 24,000 or 25,000 who have for the last eight years poured into Neuchâtel from Bern, Vaud, and other cantons. It was said lately that Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria would allow the passage of Prussian troops, in case the design of occupying Schaffhausen, attributed to the King, was carried into effect; but this has been contradicted.

Letters from St. Petersburg say that Russia strongly upholds the claims of Prussia on Neuchâtel. The Swiss Federal Council has submitted to our Government, and to all the other signatories to the Treaty of London, an *exposé* framed to demonstrate that the demands made by Prussia are inadmissible in a Swiss point of view, both in relation to the question of sovereignty and the setting the prisoners free without trial. The Russian Government has already made its reply, which persists in favouring Prussia, as might have been anticipated. The promptitude with which this reply was forwarded evidences the importance attached to the point that Switzerland should not remain in doubt as to the sentiments of Russia.

##### SPAIN AND THE WESTERN ALLIANCE.

A great sensation has been created in Madrid by the news of the conference held at St. Cloud on the affairs of Spain by the Emperor, Lord Howden, and M. Turgot. Persons most likely to be well informed believe and affirm that its result was the firm determination that France as well as England should not even make a single remonstrance, much less move a soldier or a ship to save Queen Isabella or her dynasty, if by her folly, obstinacy, or obedience to bad counsel she should bring on herself and her throne that measure of retribution which most people in Spain expect.

##### A HOSTILE COLLISION WITH RUSSIA.

The Constantinople papers received by the steamer which arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday last contain very scanty information relative to the alleged firing into an English gun-boat in the Black Sea. All that we can gather from the statement given is that a Russian cruiser from Abasia captured several Turkish boats laden with contraband salt; that Admiral Lyons sent some gun-boats to ask the reason for this capture; and that one of the boats (the *Badger*) having attempted to enter the Sea of Azoff the Russians refused the passage through the Straits of Yenikalé, and even fired upon the vessel.

##### THE WAR WITH PERSIA.

The most important intelligence received by the advices in anticipation of the last Overland Mail relate to the expedition to the Persian Gulf. The *Bombay Times* of Oct. 17 gives the following revised list of the troops and staff that are likely to be dispatched:—

Her Majesty's 64th, from Belgium; the 2nd Europeans, from Hyderabad; the 4th Rifles, from Poona; 20th N. L., from Belgium; the Belooch Battalion, from Hyderabad; the 3rd Cavalry, from Rajkote; 200 sabres of the Poona horse, under Colonel Tapp, from Seroor; a like number of Sappers and Miners from Poona, under Major Hill; Blake's troop of Horse Artillery, from Poona; and Brett's battery, from Kurrahee—amounting in all to about 5000 men. The starting of the force is expected to depend on the instructions from home by the mail now due—this again depending on the reply given by the Shah to our ultimatum. As none of the troops have yet received marching orders, it will be impossible for the expedition to sail before the middle of November. The staff is as follows:—General Stalker to command; Colonel Leith, Adjutant-General; Captain Collier, assistant. Major Pope—should he not be prevented by the Kattiwar inquiries now in progress—or otherwise Captain Gordon, Lieutenants Grey and Le Strange (already gone), and Thain will be as assistants to take charge of the Commissariat. The Quartermaster-General's department is under charge of Captain Wray and Lieutenant Holland (already gone), the pay department under Major Barr, and Dr. McKenzie is to be at the head of the medical staff. The force, if not very large, is as compact and efficient-looking as need be desired, and will, we have no doubt, perform to admiration any task that may be assigned to it. Once before the walls of Herat, which we have not the slightest dream of their ever being, they would disperse a Persian mob of a hundred thousand like chaff before them. A number of additional ships have within the past few days been taken up.

A Scinde paper, the *Kossid Extra*, of September 27, has a letter from Hyderabad, stating that orders have been received to dispatch troops by the river steamers to Kurrahee, *en route* for the Persian Gulf; and that an immense quantity of muskets and ammunition were to be sent from Hyderabad for the use of the troops of Dost Mahomed. These arms and ammunition were packed in boxes to be carried on camels inland.

No official intelligence has yet been received of the fall of Herat; but it is stated to have been taken in September.

A Berlin correspondent of the *Débats* says:—"It is confidently asserted that friendly relations still subsist between Persia and Russia. Every one knows that the large sums owing to Russia by the Shah, according



## INUNDATIONS IN INDIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

As in France during the present year, so it has been in India—the country has been inundated. The river Ganges is not remembered to have been so full or so high as it is at the present moment (Sept. 22). The rise at Mirzapore has been fifty feet above the ordinary level.

In Lower Bengal the Ganges has become a vast sea; the great Gangetic valley, situated between the outer Himalayas and the Rajmahal Hills, one hundred and twenty miles in width, is flooded; boats may navigate the whole distance, merely deviating occasionally from their course to avoid the villages, that are generally situated on natural knolls or artificial mounds. The country from the Gunduk river, opposite to Patna, to Sylphet, on the east of Bengal, a distance of nearly four hundred miles, is all under water. The Ganges in many places is upwards of one hundred miles wide. All traces of the reaches of this mighty river are obliterated; the eye from the deck of a steamer wanders over a vast waste of waters, broken here and there by the tops of lofty palm-trees, or by the roofs of submerged grass huts, marking the site of a village.

Immense destruction of property must ensue, principally to the rice crops, but the husbandmen will be eventually rewarded, as the sluggish waters of the inundation highly charged with a fertilising silt, will, upon receding, deposit a coating of rich alluvion that will reinvigorate the soil, which, probably from the day of the first sod having been broken by man for agricultural purposes—now some thousand years ago—has never had an ounce of artificial manure spread upon its surface.

All trace of many of the rivers of Bengal is lost. Calcutta, threatened with an inundation, has escaped, although the water was in most of the principal streets. Up the country, towns have been washed away, roads destroyed, ferry-boats and their living freights have been swamped, and the railway works injured.

We may hope that the worst is now passed, and that as the south-west monsoon dies away our rains will cease.

In the hill streams to the south of the Ganges loss of life has occurred from the sudden descent of the mountain torrents, called "hurpa." The hurpa is a dangerous wave of water caused by a sudden and heavy fall of rain in the hills and high land of Beerbhoom, which rushes down the dry beds of the smaller rivers with a tremendous roar, throwing up in front a cloud of dry sand. A sketch of this unwelcome visitor accompanies this letter. Twice have I escaped from this wave. In some of the wilder districts of Bengal, north of the Ganges, droves of wild hogs, deer, and leopards will necessarily perish. Many of the



INUNDATION IN INDIA: TREE OF REFUGE.

latter, together with large serpents, may be seen taking refuge in the higher trees.

## DESTRUCTION OF DERAH GHAZEE KHAN.

In the Punjab the town of Leia was almost washed away by the inundations. A similar catastrophe befell the cantonments of Derah Ghazee Khan. The following account of the disaster is taken from the official report furnished to the *Lahore Chronicle* :—

We have received an official report of the entire destruction, by water, of the cantonments of Derah Ghazee Khan. A considerable portion of the town and gaol has also been destroyed. The disaster has been ascribed to the partial failure of Lieutenant Medley's bund—a famous monument of the Punjab Public Works Department—and the consequent rush of the Julla through the centre of the district from Kala to Jampoor. It appears that what is termed "the usual inundation season," caused by the melting of the hill snows, had passed, and the district had suffered from an unwonted drought. Little rain had fallen up to the 18th Sept. On that day, however, the rain descended in torrents, and continued pouring incessantly until the morning of the 20th Sept. The hill streams, we are informed, descended with irresistible force—the river and the canals contributing their waters to the general flood. The famous bund, hereafter to be known as the Derah Ghazee Khan Folly, was swept away; the Manka canal likewise gave way; and the stream rushed to the Shorla, overflowing the elevated bank, and pressing with tremendous force on the cantonment bund. Despite the most vigorous efforts, the flood still poured on, passed the cantonment bund, and swept through the line of the artillery, cavalry, and infantry. The troops were compelled to remove. Bunds were improvised round the bungalows of the station, as well as round the kutcherry and the gaol, but without effect. On the night of the 22nd Sept. the station was abandoned. The artillery, infantry, and a portion of the cavalry took refuge in the old fort of the town. The remainder of the cavalry encamped in detached parties on the sandhills in the rear of the cantonments. No effort, we hear, was spared to save the town itself. Amid the deluge the walls of the gaol gave way. The prisoners were conveyed to the city fort, where the European officers, with the troops and camp followers, had assembled. On the evening of the 23rd the rain partially ceased, and the waters receded. The kutcherry, we are glad to hear, has withstood the fury of the element. It is satisfactory to glean from the report that, although the loss of property, and even of life, must have been serious, no loss of treasure or of Government records has occurred. So vigilant, indeed, were the measures adopted by Captain Graham, officiating Deputy-Commissioner, that not a prisoner escaped, despite the *bouleversement* incident to the sudden destruction of the gaol.

In the midst of the disaster the conduct of the troops was admirable, and Captain Graham pays a graceful tribute to the energy evinced by the officer commanding the station, and all the European officers, for the active aid rendered on the occasion. Nor can the presence of mind displayed by the Assistant Commissioner be mentioned without well-deserved eulogy.

Our accounts from Leia state that within the last few days the Indus had retired, and few traces of the heavy floods are visible, save the *débris* of ruined bungalows. At Leia the timely arrangements of Major D. Ross, Commissioner and Superintendent of the division, have mitigated the effects of the recent floods in that district.



TRAVELLERS OVERTAKEN BY THE INUNDATION.



INUNDATION IN INDIA: VIEW OF A BRANCH OF THE GANGES, NEAR RAJMAHAL.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 23.—27th Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 24.—John Knox died, 1572. Peace with America, 1814.  
TUESDAY, 25.—St. Catherine. Dr. Watts died, 1748.  
WEDNESDAY, 26.—Lord Lyttelton died, 1779.  
THURSDAY, 27.—Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury burnt to death, 1835.  
FRIDAY, 28.—Revolution in Poland, 1830. Goldsmith born, 1713.  
SATURDAY, 29.—Sir Philip Sidney born, 1554.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 29, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 20	11 50	12 10	12 40	1 10	1 40	2 10

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Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields  
PATRON—THE QUEEN.  
PRESIDENT—The Earl of Ellesmere, K.G.  
TREASURER—W. T. Copeland, Esq., Alderman of London.

The Committee of Management earnestly call the attention of the public at this season to the extraordinary and urgent claims of the sick poor. During the present year the Committee have opened Three New Wards, and have introduced, for the first time in England, a system of Nursing as applied to Hospitals, which secures for all the patients the care of approved and well-trained Nurses, under the direction of Ladies devoted to this charitable purpose.  
The income of the present year falls short by about £1500 of the amount of the necessary expenditure. The Committee, therefore, confidently appeal to the public for immediate help, so that at the close of the year the operations of the charity may not be embarrassed by the pressure of debt.  
The Hospital has no endowment, and its only resource is in the sympathy of those who will, in the spirit of Christian charity, supply the wants of each passing day.  
Contributions will be thankfully received by W. T. Copeland, Esq., Alderman, Treasurer, 166, New Bond-street; Messrs. Twining, Bankers, Strand; and at the Hospital, by WILLIAM FOSTER, Secretary.

CHRISTMAS ANNUAL NUMBER, 1856.

On SATURDAY, DEC. 20, will be published

THE

CHRISTMAS ANNUAL NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

WITH

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HOME AND CAST AWAY. S. Read and J. A. Pasquier.  
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1856.

MANCHESTER has been highly honoured within the last few days. First of all, it had a visit from Lord Palmerston, and heard from his lips the emphatic declaration which has since reached every Court and every Sovereign in Europe, that Great Britain insists on the rigorous fulfilment by Russia of the Treaty of Paris, and that it will tolerate no shuffling or evasion on the part of the Czar. It next received a visit from M. Kossuth, and was reminded, in eloquent words, that the peace of Europe did not wholly depend upon the settlement of the Turkish question; that if Turkey and Russia should become sincere friends and allies, and if the Czars should at once and for ever renounce their visions of conquest and their lust to obtain Constantinople—the elements of convulsion would exist elsewhere; and that there would and could be no real and permanent peace for Europe until Poland and Hungary were at rest, and Italy had conquered, with or without the aid and sympathy of others, her constitutional freedom and her national independence. The echoes of the great Hungarian's voice had scarcely died away in the City of Cotton when a third speaker appeared upon the platform, to demand and enforce attention upon the old, but ever new, subject of Popular Education. Sir John Pakington's address at the Manchester Athenæum was worthy of the theme, and will recommend itself, we feel certain, to the attentive consideration, not alone of the friends of a more extended and complete system of national education, but to its opponents. Clear in its exposition of the facts of the case, and temperate, yet forcible, in its reasonings, the address will make itself heard even amid the roar and whirl of the more engrossing topics of the impending wars and revolutions of the Continent. Although the fact is but too palpable and patent that the young children of England do not enjoy such educational advantages as the children of Scotland, of the United States of America, and of Canada—to say nothing of the children of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the States of Germany—Sir John Pakington did good service in presenting that fact in his own forcible and simple way to the people of Manchester, and through them to the people of England. The unhappy truth needs continual repetition, in order that the friends of Popular Education may not relax in their efforts; and that its foes may be converted to sounder doctrines than their existing prejudices will allow them to hold. Sir John proves—as Lord John Russell and fifty other able and eloquent friends of education have proved before him—

that vast multitudes of young children in England receive no school instruction at all; that many thousands of those who are supposed, on the authority of statistics, to be attending schools, never enter any but Sunday schools, where writing and arithmetic are forbidden, because they are supposed to be secular, and unsuited to the sanctity of the day; and that, although many zealous and good men, and sincere friends of education, in various parts of the country, have effected some improvement, either by establishing new schools, or by increasing the efficiency of schools already in existence, the improvement is slow, partial, and inadequate, and by no means keeps pace with the wants of the poor, the growth of the population, or the necessities of the State. The voluntary system may answer well enough among the children of well-paid and skilled labourers, and what we may call the uppermost stratum of the lower classes; but for the education of the teeming children of the poorest of the poor that swarm in our rural districts, and are the grief and the opprobrium of our great towns and cities, it has been tried, and found wanting. Were all the efforts of the voluntary system, as advocated by Mr. E. Baines and others, ten times as successful as they have hitherto proved, they would not meet the urgency of the case, as every judge and magistrate, and every gaol governor and chaplain, in the kingdom could testify, as the result of his individual experience. We agree with Sir John Pakington that there are many and great difficulties in the way; but we agree with him also that, in spite of the difficulties, the question of National Education will make progress from year to year until it be finally carried. No great public question which has ever been debated of late years has been free from difficulty. "The emancipation of the Roman Catholics," said Sir John, "was full of difficulty, but it was done; Parliamentary Reform was full of difficulties, but it was done; the adoption of Free-trade and the repeal of the Corn-laws, was full of difficulty, but it was done; the reformation of our laws for the relief of the poor was a matter of extreme difficulty, and it baffled Parliament for years, but it was done: and so must this be done." When a Government shall exist which shall take up the question in earnest, and determine to carry it or resign, the greatest difficulty that besets it will have been surmounted. Perhaps even this solution of the difficulty may not be so remote as the friends of *laissez faire* may imagine.

The youthful *alumni* of the University of Glasgow are called upon every two years to exercise the privilege of electing a "Lord Rector." Though the person who fills this office has but few duties to perform, beyond that of delivering an inaugural address to the students, many eminent and illustrious men have considered it among the highest of their honours to have obtained the suffrages of the generous and ingenious youth of Scotland, and have looked back with pride in after years to the public recognition of their worth, or genius, implied in their election to so dignified a position. If not a reward, it has certainly been a graceful and agreeable acknowledgment, of literary merit, and as such it has been received by men like Lord Brougham and the late Thomas Campbell. Of late years there has been a tendency to recognise political rather than literary distinction as the qualification for the office; and we have seen with regret that the students have carried the election of such men as Lord John Russell, the Duke of Argyll, and others, to whom there was, and could be, no personal objection, upon the sole ground that they were Liberals in politics, and not that they were great authors. For the same reason the election of Sir Archibald Alison, whose literary merits are of the very slightest, even in the estimation of Mr. Disraeli and other leaders of the party to whose services he has devoted such learning and industry as he possesses, was mainly carried because he was the representative of Conservative principles. This error of judgment on the part of the students was to be deplored for many reasons. It is time enough for the bitterness of party strife when the youth has grown into the man; and the honorary, to say nothing of the more substantial, rewards of literature are too scanty and too few to permit the friends and followers of literature to look without regret on the abstraction by mere politicians of a reward that was intended for a different class of men. If authors be the chief honour of their country, as some of our statesmen confess with regard to authors who are dead—but never, as far as we are aware, with regard to authors who persist in living and eating like other men—it is peculiarly fitting that the youth of a great national University should have the opportunity of testifying from time to time that they, in the first burst of their juvenile enthusiasm, recognise the claims which are but too commonly ignored in the busier world which they are preparing to enter. It is with much pleasure, therefore, we note among the events of the day that the *alumni* of Glasgow have elected Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, by a large majority over his only competitor, Lord Stanley. As regards politics the two candidates were of the same party; and, if politics had anything to do with the nomination of either, such considerations were virtually ignored in the contest by the fact that both were Conservatives. Hence the question had to be decided on purely literary grounds; and Lord Stanley was defeated, as he deserved to be. To literary ability his Lordship has, we believe, no pretensions. His claims on any borough or county that may happen to be hard driven for an eligible candidate to represent it in Parliament are many and great. He is a clever, fluent, honest, painstaking, and conscientious politician—*tant soi peu* of the red-tape school; and not having been born, like his eminent father, in the pre-scientific age, has sympathies more extended than Lord Derby has, with the feelings, tastes, and pursuits of the men of the present day. But these qualities were scarcely sufficient to entitle him to the Lord Rectorship of the University of Glasgow—especially when placed in competition with the supereminent literary qualifications of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, his equal in political standing and ability, his superior in everything else. A great novelist, dramatist, and poet, in the zenith of his fame and his powers, and who has apparently not reached by many years the culmination of his genius, the author of "Rienzi," the "Last Days of Pompeii," "The Caxtons," "My Novel," and other matchless fictions, is well entitled to this and any other honour which the appreciative sympathy of the friends and admirers of literature can bestow upon him. It is not for his own sake only, but for that of the literary profession, of which Sir Edward

is so distinguished an ornament, that we rejoice, irrespective of politics and party, that the choice of the young men of Glasgow has fallen upon him. We hope, at the same time, that the election of Sir Edward will become a precedent, and that no claims but those of literature will for the future be regarded in the selection of candidates for the office.

THE COURT.

The Court has been thrown into mourning by the demise of the Queen's half-brother, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, who expired on Thursday se'nnight, at Wald-Leiningen, from the effects of a third attack of apoplexy. Immediately on receipt of the melancholy intelligence her Majesty and Prince Albert visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Queen and his Royal Highness have since dined in private each day, limiting their walk to Frogmore.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the elder members of the Royal family, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

The younger members of the Royal family have taken their accustomed exercise during the week. On Wednesday the Princess Royal visited the Duchess of Kent.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia remains on a visit to the Court. The Prince frequently enjoys the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves.

The Duchess of Atholl has succeeded Viscountess Jocelyn as Lady in Waiting; and General Sir Edward Bowater has succeeded the Hon. M. Sackville West as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

COURT MOURNING.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Nov. 18.—Orders for the Court going into mourning on Thursday next, the 20th inst., for his late Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, half-brother to her Majesty the Queen, viz.:—The ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces, and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans, and tippets. The gentlemen to wear black, full-trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords, and buckles.

The Court to change mourning on Thursday, the 27th instant, viz.:—The ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans, and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons. The gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles.

And on Thursday, the 4th Dec. next, the Court to go out of mourning.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, after an extended tour on the Continent, arrived at Geneva on Monday last. His Royal Highness, as already announced, will pass the winter at that place.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff left town on Wednesday on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, at the Grove, near Watford.

We have reason to believe that his Grace the Duke of Newcastle will succeed the late Earl of Scarborough as Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire.—*Globe*.

ACCOUNTS worthy of credit announce as certain the abdication of the King of Denmark in favour of Prince Ferdinand, his uncle, hereditary Prince, born in 1792. This uncle, like the uncle of *Hamlet*, has married a near relative of his own family.

DEATH OF PRINCE WORONZOW.—We have received a telegraphic despatch from Odessa, from our own correspondent, stating that Prince Woronzow died at that city on the 18th instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

CANDIDATES FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—The list is now tolerably large, comprising Mr. Weguelin, Governor of the Bank of England; Mr. Edwin James, Mr. Chadwick, Sir J. Easthope, Mr. Serjeant Pigott, Sir Edward Butler, Mr. Bouverie, and Mr. Gambier. The election will not take place until after the meeting of Parliament.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON'S VISIT TO MANCHESTER.—Sir John Pakington and his son arrived at Abney Hall, Cheshire, the residence of Mr. James Watts, the Mayor of Manchester, on Monday evening, where a large party of the most distinguished friends of education in the neighbourhood met the right hon. Baronet at dinner. On Tuesday Sir John visited some of the leading manufactories in Manchester; he afterwards dined with Mr. Alderman Nicholls, the late Mayor, at Eagley-house, and subsequently addressed the members of the Athenæum on education. On Wednesday a conference was held in York Hotel Buildings between Sir John Pakington and a few gentlemen now and formerly connected with the National Public School Association, and the late Manchester and Salford Committee on Education respectively. Mr. Thomas Bazley presided. The other gentlemen present were—the Revs. Canon Clifton and Dr. McKerrow; Messrs. H. J. Leppce, J. A. Nicholls, R. Gladstone, P. Bunting, R. W. Smiles, and C. H. Minchin. The result of a conversation of nearly two hours was agreement on the following points:—1. That it is desirable to impose a rate for the support of popular instruction in Manchester. 2. That all schools deriving aid from the rate shall be subject to inspection, but such inspection shall not extend to the religious instruction given in such schools. 3. That all schools shall be entitled to aid, provided the instruction, other than religious, shall come up to the required standard; and that no child shall be excluded on religious grounds. 4. That the distinctive religious formularies, where taught, in schools connected with the different religious denominations, and receiving aid from the rate, shall be given at separate hours specified by the managers to facilitate the withdrawal of objecting children. 5. That there be no interference with the management of the schools. It is probable that these elements of agreement will be embraced by Sir John in an education bill to be introduced in the next Session of Parliament.

INCOME-TAX COLLECTORS.—At the usual meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association some doubt was expressed as to the possibility of a gross blunder, of which the evil tendency is manifest, having been perpetrated. The commissioners appoint the assessors; the Act empowers the assessors to appoint "fit and proper persons" to officiate as collectors; and the assessors, probably thinking no other persons so "fit and proper," have, in many instances, appointed themselves. They have thus a double interest in screwing all they can from the public. It can never have been the intention of the Legislature that the assessors should appoint themselves collectors; but it has given them power to do so if they please; and some of them have exercised that power—to their own great profit, doubtless, but with very problematical advantage to the public. This is one of the many grievances of detail and principle which a wise Government would promptly redress; but, from the manifest indisposition of our rulers to meddle with any of them, it would seem to be their object to make the impost as unpopular as possible, with a view to retard or prevent altogether the adoption of just and sound principles of taxation, which, while raising the necessary revenue in the manner least prejudicial to the country, would, at the same time, induce the public, knowing what they cannot know, under the present mixed and anomalous system—exactly how much they paid in taxes, to give much more attention to good and economical government, and the means necessary to obtain it, than they do at present. It was also regarded as most anomalous that, under the Income-tax Act, neither Government nor commissioners can dismiss collectors, however grossly they may misconduct themselves in matters unconnected with their official duties, the only resources in such cases being, it was alleged, the demanding of exorbitant securities. It was stated that in one instance this expedient had been tried in vain. The commissioners are reported to have required securities to the amount of 14,000*l*. The collector, having found such securities, laughs at his supposed masters, and says that if they want security to the amount of 30,000*l*. they shall have it.

A FRENCH ROMANCE.—Lord Ellenborough has purchased for 10,000*l*. M. Wolfid's gothic château. Curious circumstances preceded the purchase (says the *Union*, from which we quote the particulars, but which, however, knows so little of Scotland, or of Scotch scenes, as to confound Ben Lomond with Loch Lomond). M. Wolfid, who is, it is known, a distinguished amateur in architectural art, drew up himself the plans of the château, and superintended its construction. In visiting the Highlands, M. Wolfid was struck by a gothic castle, magnificently situated on the banks of Ben Lomond; and, taking a sketch of it, determined to erect one exactly like it at Cannes on the picturesque heights that overlook the Brougham, Temple-Lender, Ormesson, and Boringdon villas. The execution was promptly proceeded with, and for eighteen months past the high towers and battlements of the new edifice rising majestically, can be seen from a great distance at sea. Lord Ellenborough, who arrived at Cannes a few days ago, was astonished at seeing before him, 300 leagues from his own country, the old mansion of his ancestors in which he passed his infancy. He immediately proposed to drive out the owner by force of guineas. His resolution was carried into effect in the course of a few hours. The noble Lord has caused his armorial bearings to be put up everywhere, and now resides there; but, instead of being enveloped in the fogs of Ben Lomond, its towers, donjon-keep, and battlements are reflected in the azure crystal of the Mediterranean waters.

STATE OF TRADE IN LANCASHIRE.—Several of the cotton factories in Bury and the neighbourhood have commenced working short time, and there has also been a considerable reduction in the number of hands employed at some of the foundries.





THE VINTAGE IN FRANCE.—DRAWN BY GUSTAVE DORE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## SONG OF THE VINTAGE IN FRANCE.

We have swept from the hills, we have poured from the plain,  
The children of light and of song;  
We are flooding the fields of our vintage again,  
Like buoyant waves dancing along!  
The flowers of the forest, the weeds of the wild,  
Parted Spring, we have flung on thy bier;  
But the fruit of the ripeness—the Summer's warm child—  
The heir of the vineyard, is here!

The rich swelling grape! give it welcome, O Love!  
It shall bring the beloved more near:  
Of its clustering gems shall a bride-wreath be wove  
Ere the leaves that enfold them grow sere.  
The youth and the maiden together shall stand,  
Where its tendrils in beauty are curling;  
While the flush of its purple shall burst on the land  
Like the wings of the morning unfurling!

Give it welcome, O Youth! for the tenderness shown  
In the strength of its clinging embrace:  
Even thus hath your manhood from childhood upgrown,  
'Neath the light of some fond mother's face,  
As waking you clasped her, or sleeping you twined,  
In a peace which was all but divine:  
Come, gaze on the vineyard with eyes of the mind;—  
Read the teachings that blush in the vine!

Come Age, and come Childhood;—come beauty, and years;  
Here's a theme for the foolish and wise:  
Though the life of the grape may be crushed out in tears,  
Yet its soul in the goblet shall rise.  
The wild bee of Burgundy drinketh his fill  
Of the honey which flows from its flowers;  
And Nature, who gave it, shall sanction us still  
In the use of the gift which is ours.

There's a soft, musky breath on the free southern air,  
Such a breath as sweet Araby bore;  
And ye bloom like her roses, ye maids of Auxerre,  
As ye bend 'neath your purple store!  
A blessing, bright France, on your vineyards be shed,  
From the Seine to the rushing Garonne,  
When the reapers of wine from your valleys have fled,  
And the joy of the Vintage is gone!

E. L. HERVEY.

**THE FRENCH VINTAGE.**—Recent accounts from Auxerre (Burgundy) state that for three days the vintage had been going on with great activity in that district, and that the operation had been favoured by very fine weather. The quality will, it is expected, be superior to that of last year; but, as regards quantity, the district may be divided into four zones. The first, situate between the Yonne and the Vallon, will give the proprietors a very satisfactory crop. That between the Vallon and St. George's will produce a third more than last year. In the third, in the communes of Ste. Genevieve, Les Nourrices, and Boursicart, the produce will be rather less than an average. In the fourth, composed of the plain between the river and the old St. Florentin road, the produce will be slight. On the whole, the total produce of this year may be reckoned at one-fifth more than that of last year.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The barrack-rooms at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, which were used as a supplemental hospital for those sick and wounded soldiers who were invalided home from the cavalry and infantry regiments which served in the Crimea during the Russian war, are about to be handed over, by direction of the Ordnance authorities, to the Barrack-master at Chatham, as they are no longer required for the purposes of a hospital, owing to the invalids who occupied them having received their discharge from the service. As soon as the requisite alterations have been effected that portion of the barracks will be occupied by the Royal Engineers and the East India Company's Sappers and Miners, who are now quartered at Chatham. In case the whole of the barracks should not be required for the corps of Royal Engineers it is the intention of the authorities to send a regiment of the Line to occupy them, in order that they may assist in taking part in the duties of the garrison.

It is now settled that the experiments to be tried against the floating battery *Trusty* shall take place on the 25th instant. She will leave Sheerness early on that morning under steam power, assisted by two steam-vessels, and a gun-boat will be in attendance to convey the staff of officers who are to superintend the experiments, which will take place at Shoeburyness. The *Trusty* will be towed in on the sand within 600 yards range of the battery erected for the purpose. On the star-board of the vessel, on the after body, a large target is to be painted, so that each gun may be laid for the target. 32-pounders will be first tried, and the weight increased until the monster-gun is fired. It is reported that several officers and men have volunteered to remain on board. While under actual fire they will remain down in the fore hold, and after each shot will report the effect by a preconcerted code of signals, which will be arranged and carried out by Captain Edward P. Halsted and his officers belonging to the screw steam-guardship *Edinburgh*.

The great land store shed, for housing the gun and mortar boat flotilla at Gosport, is so far ready for the purposes for which it has been constructed, that an experimental trial by hauling up a mortar-boat on to the railways and placing it in its allotted berth was accomplished on Saturday last, in the presence of all the officials of Portsmouth and Gosport, under the superintendence of the projector of the scheme, Mr. Schamp, of the Admiralty, and Mr. Thomas White, the patentee of the ship slipway of Portsmouth. The gear all worked stiffly and with difficulty, but a result was achieved amply showing the intention of the plan, and the stupendous space allotted for the carrying out of the experiments.

The second division of the steam squadron of reserve now in Sheerness harbour is composed of the following ships and vessels:—The *Argus*, 300-horse power; the *Hawke*, 200-horse power; the *Russell*, 200-horse power; the new screw-corvette *Scylla*, 400-horse power; the *Horatio*, 250-horse power; the *Trusty*, 150-horse power; the *Thunder*, 150-horse power; the *Terrible*, of 800-horse power; and the gun-boats *Thrasher*, *Surly*, *Sepoy*, *Mistletoe*, *Mastiff*, *Manly*, *Julia*, *Herring*, *Hasty*, *Gripes*, *Fly*, *Fidget*, *Dwarf*, *Bullfrog*, and *Tickler*.

A CIRCULAR memorandum has been issued to all the commanding officers of regiments, directing that, upon the return of a regiment from foreign service, the commanding officer is to immediately forward to the Secretary of State for War an account of the Three per Cent Fund, made up to the date of the arrival of the corps, the balance on which is to be credited in the current pay-list. Application for a return of the balance may, however, be made upon the regiment again proceeding on foreign service.

ARRANGEMENTS have been entered into with Mr. Francis, of New York, for the adaptation of his metallic army floating waggon for the use of the British Government. An apparatus is ordered to be fitted out by the War Department in the establishment of Woolwich Arsenal for the manufacture of the waggon on the spot, and under their own control. Dies necessary to form the corrugations are to be erected and worked by the hydraulic machinery recently established there.

**TURKISH FINANCE.**—Letters just received from Constantinople state that a number of Greek firms have supplied the Ottoman Government, by way of loan, with a sum of 25,000,000 piasters, or about 200,000 sterling; but the terms upon which the accommodation was granted have not transpired. Considering the severe nature of the struggle with Russia from which Turkey, with the aid of her allies, has just come forth triumphant, there is nothing surprising in the straitened condition of the Ottoman Treasury. Of all the Governments of Europe few are so free from the burden of a national debt as the Turkish. When we see three or four distinct parties of wealth and influence competing for the privilege of establishing a bank, coupled with the condition of raising a fresh State loan, there seems little ground for the assertion that the credit of the nation is gone; although it may, perhaps, suit interested views to circulate this disparaging impression.

## THE GREAT GOLD ROBBERY.

THE mysterious robbery of a large quantity of bullion on the South-Eastern Railway in May last year, which so thoroughly puzzled the whole of the detective force at that period, has at last come to light, in consequence of a quarrel among the parties who managed the affair. So far as the evidence has transpired, it appears that the transmutation of the precious metal into lead in its passage from London to Folkestone was accomplished by four men—Pierce, Burgess, and Tester, all in the service of the South-Eastern Railway Company; and Edward Agar, who is now undergoing punishment at Portland, for forgery committed shortly after the gold robbery. The latter person, and a young woman named Fanny Kay, formerly a waitress at the Tunbridge station, and who lived with Agar as his wife, are the only witnesses who have yet given evidence.

From Agar's statement it appears that the robbery was planned some months before it took place. He had known Burgess and Pierce for several years; and, having met the latter at the West-end one day, the conversation turned upon a projected robbery of bullion. They met soon afterwards, and the conversation was renewed; but, at that time, Agar was unwilling to have anything to do with it. At last his scruples gave way, and it was finally arranged that the business should be managed by four persons, among whom the plunder was to be equally shared. Having decided upon what was to be done, the next question was, how to do it in such a way as to evade discovery? The first step was to get an impression of the keys of the iron chest in which the bullion was regularly forwarded to Folkestone. A good deal of strategy was employed in this part of the transaction, which occupied a number of weeks. It so happened that one of the chests was sent up to Chubb's for a new key, the old one having been lost; and this was taken advantage of by Tester to lend the keys for a few minutes to Agar, who took an impression of them in wax. It turned out, however, that only one of the keys made from this impression was available, and therefore Agar and Pierce went down to Folkestone for the other. By watching their opportunity, while the clerks were examining the Boulogne passengers' luggage, they succeeded in obtaining an impression of the other key, which had been carelessly left in the lock of the safe. Having made a number of keys in blank, and filed them down to the impression, Agar went to Dover in the train conveying the safe, of which Burgess was guard, and thus had an opportunity of trying them and making such alterations as were required to make them fit the locks. This preliminary arranged, the next thing to be done was to take such precautions as would prevent premature discovery of the robbery. For this purpose they procured about two hundredweight of shot to put in place of the gold, and this was carefully sewed up in strong leather bags prepared for the purpose.

On the night planned for the affair, Pierce and Agar met at a coffee-shop in Camden-town, where they concealed the shot-bags under their cloaks, and having each a carpet-bag, also filled with shot, they called a cab and drove to the Dover station, taking up Tester on the way. Pierce and Agar took first-class tickets, and gave their carpet-bags to Burgess, the guard of the train, who put them in the van communicating with the guard's seat. Previous to the train starting, Agar watched his opportunity and jumped into the van containing the boxes of bullion; Burgess shut the door, and the train started. Now was the time for proceeding to work. Agar instantly unlocked one of the chests, in which he found a wooden box, hooped with iron. He forced open the box, took out the bars of gold, filled up the box with shot, and fastened it carefully up again. Several bars of gold were placed in a leather bag and left at Redhill, for Tester to carry back to London. A second box was then opened by Agar, with the assistance of Pierce, who had joined him in the van at Redhill. It contained a quantity of American gold coin and some coupons of foreign railways. In a third box which they opened they found a number of small short bars of Californian gold, but did not take the whole of them out, as they had not shot enough to make up the weight. Having sealed up the boxes, and locked the chests in which they were replaced, the three accomplices filled the two carpet-bags with a portion of gold, and disposed of the rest of it in the leather bags out of which the shot had been taken.

Before the arrival of the train at Folkestone junction station, £12,000 of gold, in coin and bars, were safe in the courier-bags and the carpet-bags, and the van clean swept and dusted. Burgess then took his place on the outside, and Agar and Pierce went into a first-class carriage. Having seen the safes deposited on the platform, they went on to Dover, returning to London by the two o'clock morning train; and began at once as rapidly as possible to dispose of a portion of their plunder.

Some five or six hundred pounds' worth of gold were speedily got rid of—some at St. Mary-axe, and some at the Haymarket; a larger quantity by the agency of a gentleman known to Agar as Mr. James Seward, "a barrister," "a pigeon-fancier," "gold-fancier," of whom the detective police will probably be able to render some account. The great bulk, however, of the gold was taken to a villa near Shepherd's-bush, where Agar was at that time residing with Fanny Kay, to whom the public are mainly indebted for the immediate discovery of this complicated fraud. In that house the gold was melted down into bars of 100 oz. weight. A division of profits took place. Agar, Tester, and Pierce each got £600 in bank-notes; Burgess got £700. Two thousand five hundred pounds' worth of the gold, in addition to what had been at first disposed of, was thus accounted for; £7000 worth more, according to Agar's statement, remained in the hands of Pierce; but in no portion of this was Agar destined to participate. Shortly after the last division he was arrested on a charge of forgery, convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life. At the time of his arrest he had about £3000 stock standing in his name at the Bank of England. This sum he employed his solicitor to sell out, and requested Pierce to reinvest it for the benefit of Fanny Kay and his child. With this request Pierce not only neglected to comply, but actually turned Kay and her child adrift; and when the mother came to remonstrate, and represent her necessities, he treated her with brutal personal violence. Enraged at this, the woman went to the South-Eastern authorities, to relate all she knew; and persuaded Agar to offer himself as a witness for the prosecution of his accomplices in the robbery.

With respect to the manner in which Fanny Kay became acquainted with the robbery, it appears that, though her suspicions were aroused at the time, the actions of Agar and Pierce were so guarded that she could not ascertain what they were engaged about, and, although they answered her inquiries as to what they were doing when they were engaged in melting the gold, by telling her "leather apron weaving" (a cant term for "mind your own business"), the circumstances remained fresh in her memory, and it was not until after Agar was convicted for forgery and uttering, and after she visited him, in company with Pierce's wife, at Pentonville prison, that she was informed of the gold robbery by Mrs. Pierce.

Tester, the fourth party implicated in the robbery, and who, according to Agar, received £600 as his share of the proceeds of the gold which had been sold up to the time of the apprehension of the latter, is not at present in England. He did not, however, fly this country, as has been supposed by many, in consequence of Agar's revelation, or the capture of Pierce and Burgess. He is, it is believed, at present in Switzerland or Italy, employed upon a railway, having obtained an appointment before quitting England. As there is no treaty of extradition existing between the Government of this country and that of Switzerland, some difficulty may arise in the way of his capture.

**A NEWSPAPER REVOLUTION.**—There is a rumour that all the Paris morning papers have the intention of transforming themselves into evening papers, and this report has caused deep anxiety to the existing evening journals. The *Patrie*, which is the semi-official organ of Government, has reduced its price from twenty centimes to fifteen centimes, in order to render its position more secure. Now that the Parliamentary debates are of small interest, there can be no advantage in publishing a morning edition, which contains intelligence twenty-four hours old; consequently the intentions attributed to the daily morning papers may have some foundation in truth. It is said that the journal *La Verité*, which has hitherto struggled for a bare existence, has been purchased for 200,000 francs by M. Milland, a rival on the Bourse, of M. Mires, the chief proprietor of the *Constitutionnel* and the *Pays*, and will shortly appear, under an able management, as an evening journal.—*Letter from Paris.*

**OMINOUS OF A SEVERE WINTER.**—The wolves, which still infest some parts of France, seem to be more than usually troublesome this season. The *Courrier du Havre* describes a great hunt which was made on Monday at Newbourg, in the department of the Eure, where the rifles of the sportsmen and the stanchness of their Norman hounds succeeded in killing four of the public enemies. In Morvan three wolves were observed one night to make an attack upon a herd of oxen, which received them, however, at the point of the horn, and completely defeated them.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE hope which we expressed, last week, that the Royal Family might be spared the affliction which then menaced it, has not been realised. The Prince of Leiningen, son to the Duchess of Kent, and half-brother to her Majesty, expired on the 18th instant. Tuesday's *Gazette* appoints a Court mourning, to terminate on the 4th December.

Mr. James Buchanan is the new President of the United States of America. The success of the Slavery party has been complete. Mr. Buchanan is not only victorious, but has far more than the number of votes necessary to an absolute majority. He has obtained 174, while 149 would have sufficed. Colonel Fremont has 114, and Mr. Fillmore 8. The result, of course, is that which was least desired in free countries; but we have previously pointed out that the triumph of a champion of slavery, at such a time as this, should cause no undue depression to the friends of liberty, and no great exultation to their antagonists. The future, seen from a loftier "platform" than that from which Mr. Buchanan preached slavery and aggression, seems full of promise for the good cause; and in a consolidation and extension of the institution of slavery, under the new President, the crusaders for freedom must find a new stimulant to action. The proper attitude for Englishmen in regard to the new American Government is one of observation, which, though certainly not hostile, has yet to discover reasons for being favourable.

The organs of the Ultra Peace party are still smarting under the wrong done them by Viscount Palmerston, in storming their own stronghold and winning the plaudits of their own audiences. They labour desperately to show that the people who listened to and cheered him were not the people at all—the real people were those who, in similar numbers, listened to and cheered M. Kossuth, while assailing our policy and lavishing abuse upon the Emperor of the French. It is astonishing how these Manchester vituperators lose their temper when in the game of political single-stick they get a smart rap over the wrist or knee. They seem to have no good old English self-possession, that gives and takes hits, but see deadly enmity in all manly antagonism. It is amusing, too, to notice the inconsistencies into which ill temper leads persons. During the war the Manchester complaint was perpetual, that war injured commerce, and, as Lord Palmerston said truly enough, the peace-mongers were ready to descend to a lower scale of political morality for the sake of justifying their demand for peace at any price. Now the policy which the Hungarian advocate recommends (and we are far from saying that its adoption would be the worst thing for Europe) would at once plunge the Continent into war. But this is nothing to enraged orators whose audiences have been pleased by a Lord and a War Minister.

The late Attorney-General is now Chief Justice Cockburn. Sir Richard Bethell, who sits for Aylesbury, has to be re-elected, on his elevation to the office vacated by Sir Alexander; and the Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, Recorder of London, has been made Solicitor-General. The reasons for this selection are a puzzle to some persons. A member of Lord Wharncliffe's family may be supposed to inherit political principles scarcely akin to those professed by the bulk of the present Administration, and, for instance, there must be a very great gulf between the opinions of Sir Richard Bethell, and those of his brother law officer. Mr. Wortley is an able and upright man, much liked, but is assuredly not one of the "field" out of which the prophets picked the probable winner in the great legal race for the Solicitor-Generalship. The representation of Southampton is vacant, and several candidates offer themselves, chiefly lawyers, of whom the House already holds too many.

Unless we are to convert this portion of our columns into a sort of "rider" to our police reports, it will be impossible for us to note one-half of the escapades of "men of business." The fame of M. Carpentier, of the French Northern, has been eclipsed by that of Mr. Redpath, of the English Northern. National character has been illustrated in the case of each rogue. M. Carpentier was ostentatious and vicious; Mr. Redpath was ostentatious and virtuous. The Frenchman enjoyed life in a highly objectionable manner; the Englishman did things which the vulgar would call atonements for crime—made neat speeches, and relieved distress. The Frenchman sought the excitement of gambling and licentiousness; the Englishman spent the produce of his forgery in respectable luxury—dinners, pictures, fine houses, and good society. The details of both cases have different interest; and they have also one common interest—namely, in further confirming the popular belief that there are no such unbusinesslike men as men of business. Our dramatist should introduce the British commercial man upon the stage in a new character—as one whom nobody will trust with half-a-crown because he will be sure to let the first rogue he meets cheat him out of it.

The Pactolian romance—the gold-dust story—that has been occupying the Lord Mayor, has an interest of another kind. The narrative by the convict Agar of the artistic robbery of the gold, on the South-Eastern Railway, in May, 1855, absorbs one's attention as a tale of scientific research and effort would do. The long and patient process—the sojourn at Folkestone, the obtaining the impression of the keys, the making the keys, the gaining access to the safe, the failure of one key, the repairing this error, the preparing shot-bags to be substituted for the gold, the fortnight's rehearsals, the moment of preliminary success when the thief, prepared with everything that thoughtfulness could suggest, watched the station-master turn round, and in a moment sprang into the dark van;—then the starting of the train and the ransacking the treasure, and the escape with it—all is graphically and simply narrated by one of the principal actors. Then he is convicted of forgery, and goes to prison, having previously provided for the welfare of two persons for whom he had a somewhat fluctuating but still an enduring liking. They, according to evidence, are ill treated by his alleged accomplice in crime (who remained in a respectable position), and the convict, in revenge, communicates his whole story, and is brought into court to tell it. The entire history, of course, is full of morals; one of which is that sometimes it is dangerous to ill treat a woman, little as the laws of England, and those who administer them, favour such a belief.

The last story from the Black Sea states that an English vessel has been fired upon by the Russians, in revenge for protection she is said to have afforded to some Turkish craft, pursued by some Russian captains, under the pretext that they were smuggling salt. Of course, we must await official details; and Admiral Lord Lyons is quite near enough to the spot to say—and do—exactly what may be expedient.

**ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.**—Dr. Cullen has applied to the Government to have some of the war steamers now lying at Greymouth or San Juan de Nicaragua detached to Caledonia Bay, on the Isthmus of Darien, with a staff of engineers, for the purpose of surveying the Darien Canal route. He also had an interview with Lord Shelburne at the Foreign-office on Saturday on the subject. Caledonia Bay—which will otherwise be known as Port Escoscos, and the site of Pattison's famous and ill-starred colony—is vastly superior as a harbour to Greymouth, and is a much healthier station; while the two ports are only one day's sail from each other.



## THE NEW RIVER WATER - WORKS.



THE NEW RIVER HEAD WORKS.

eight feet in height; which channels extend through each division of the angular basin, while the water flows gently over each side of the channels, and the filtering layer of sand. This is the ingenious invention of Mr. Mylne. The extent of these works may be imagined when it is stated that two millions and a half of bricks were used in their construction. The view of the metropolis from this spot is very suggestive, especially in association with the formation of the New River, by the genius of one man, two centuries and a half since; for, notwithstanding this is the oldest water supply of the metropolis, it still retains the name of "New River."

## 2. THE SERVICE RESERVOIR IN CLAREMONT-SQUARE.

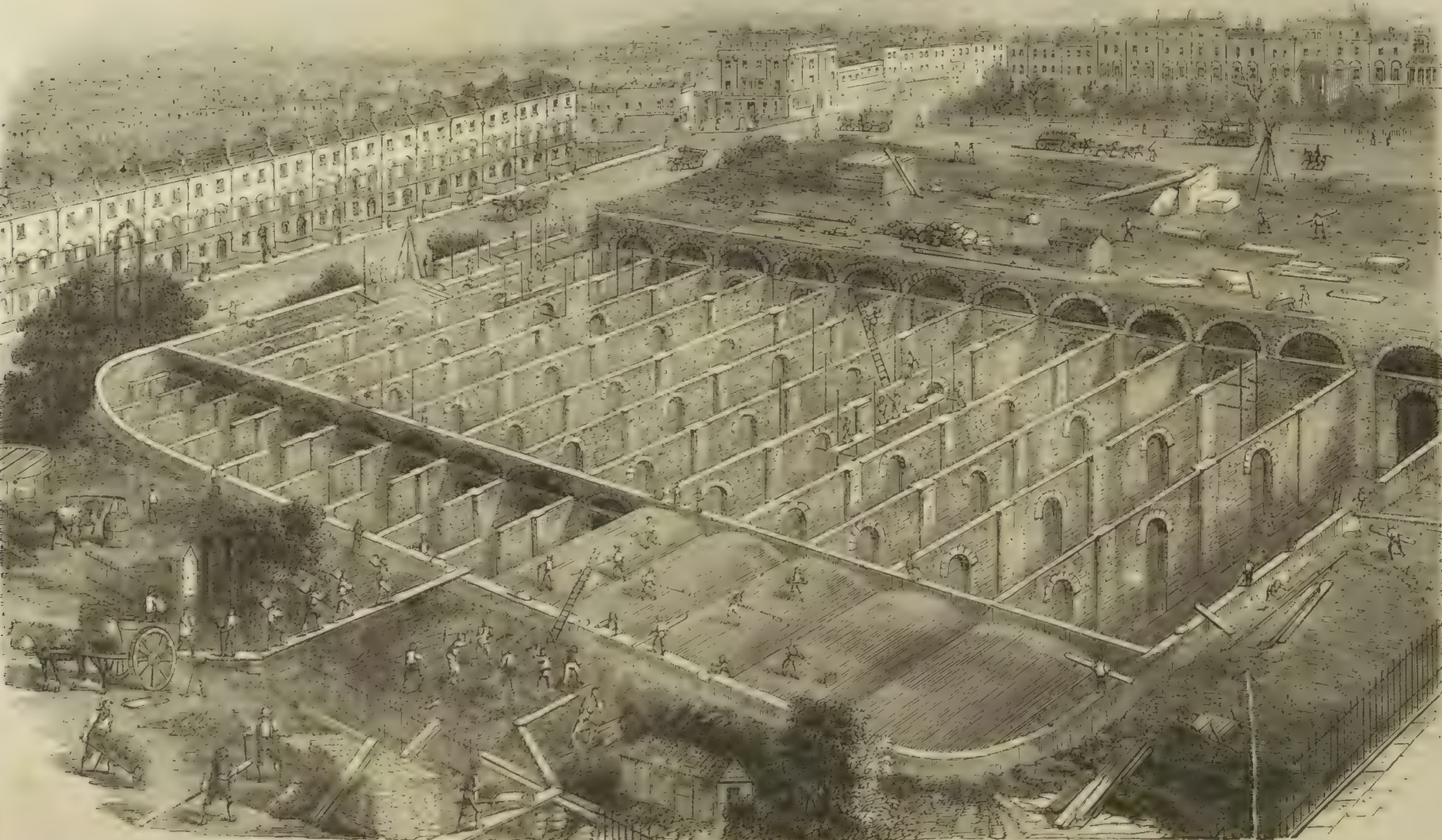
Which receives the filtered water from New River Head, was originally called the High Pond, and was formerly in the fields, whence London could be viewed in the distance. In excavating for the new reservoir, some curious remains of the old

system of wooden piping and plugs were found imbedded in the mud, and were the contrivances by which the water was let out of the pond many years since. This reservoir was formerly raised a few feet above the iron railings of the inclosure; and, to raise the water to a sufficient height to supply the houses of Islington and Pentonville, cast-iron steam-pipes were erected thirty feet above the level of the water; but the basin walls have now been raised a sufficient height to render the tubes no longer requisite. The present service reservoir is entirely built of brick, and has been covered over in accordance with the provisions of the Metropolis Water Act, 1852. This reservoir has an area of 31,000 square feet, and is capable of holding three and a half millions of gallons. The covering consists of brick arches springing from cross arches on brick piers on which is a thin layer of earth. The depth of water is 21 feet, and the top is 126½ feet above the Thames high-water mark. The bottom of the

reservoir is also composed of a series of brick arches; and the basin, about 180 feet square, is crossed by walls, which support the top arches, and are perforated by arches, to allow the water to flow regularly over the whole space. All the brickwork is built in hydraulic lime; about four million bricks were used (nearly 40,000 being laid in one day); and the external walls are rendered air-tight by several feet of puddle, and a strong embankment of clay.

The cost of covering this reservoir was 21,000*l.*; the expense being much increased by the necessity of supplying the tenants from the reservoir at the same time that the works were in progress, which required the construction of cross dams.

Should the supply of water for this reservoir from New River Head ever be insufficient to fill it, an additional supply can be obtained from the great reservoir at Stoke Newington, by means of immense iron pipes connecting the two works. The engraving shows the Claremont-

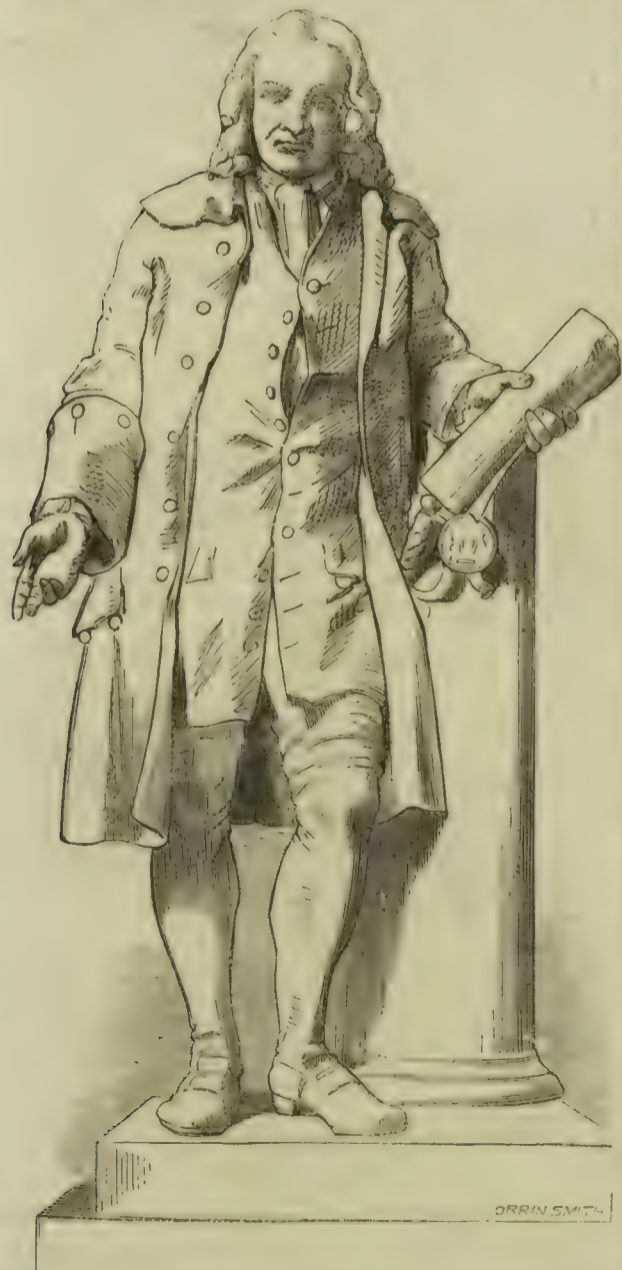


SERVICE RESERVOIR OF THE NEW RIVER COMPANY, CLAREMONT-SQUARE, PENTONVILLE.



THE NEW RIVER WORKS, STOKE NEWINGTON: THE ENGINE-HOUSE AND RESERVOIRS.

street additions in progress; a portion is covered with earth, while the open part shows the interior arrangement: a wide stone flight of steps leads from the top to the bottom of the basin, so that when it is empty workmen can descend with safety, to rearrange the pipes, or make any alterations or repairs. This great engineering work was designed by Mr. Mylne, and erected under his superintendence; Mr. Scott being the practical engineer and clerk of the works.



STATUE OF CAPT. CORAM, ERECTED AT THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, ON MONDAY LAST.

### 3. THE STOKE NEWINGTON WORKS

Comprise five filter-beds, each exceeding one acre in extent, and constructed like those at New River Head. They are fed from the Stoke Newington reservoir, which covers nearly forty acres. The filtered water is delivered into a covered storage tank, 180 feet by 110 feet deep; it has an iron and slate roof; and is capable of containing nearly two million gallons of water, which is led through a brick tunnel, 10 feet in diameter, to the engine-house, whence it is pumped to New River Head, and to the new reservoir in Maiden-lane. The engine-house is built amidst "the Green Lanes," on a portion of "the 30-acre field," and at the time of its erection was the largest engine-house ever built by either of the London water companies. It is entirely of brick, in the style of an old Scottish castle, embattled throughout. The chimney is 150 feet above the ground level, and the tower at one end rises 120 feet. This building contains six steam-engines, of the aggregate power of 1000 horses; and these are worked by eighteen boilers, placed immediately in the rear of the engine-house. From the roof of the latter an extensive view of the vast metropolis and the surrounding country is obtained at an altitude of more than 160 feet above the level of the Thames. Now that the works are completed they are more picturesque in appearance than they were in progress, when the accompanying view was taken.

The reservoirs here are still used as subsiding reservoirs, and have been cleaned and deepened, thus adding about 40 per cent to their capacity. These subsiding reservoirs were formerly equal to ten days' supply; but, owing to the rapidly-increased demand for water, are now only capable of five days' storage. When lately cleared out and deepened only 10 inches of deposit were found, although the reservoirs had been in use for twenty years. The heavier particles in suspension would no doubt have been deposited along the course of the New River and in the other reservoirs before reaching those at Newington; but it would appear to be impracticable to separate the finer matter entirely by rest. (See Report to the General Board of Health.)

The Maiden-lane Service Reservoirs, already mentioned, are built near Highgate, upon the same plan as the reservoir in Claremont-square. They are each 210 feet by 280 feet, and 22 feet deep, the top water being 220 feet above Thames high-water mark; and at this great height above the level of the sea numerous shells of marine animals were found imbedded in the solid clay, including some fine specimens of the ammonite nautilus and pinna. Steam-power was employed in removing the excavated earth; and nearly twelve millions of bricks were used in the construction. Large embankments are formed around the reservoirs, each of which will contain seven and a half million gallons of filtered water supplied from the new engines at Stoke Newington.

### STATUE OF CAPTAIN THOMAS CORAM.

This Statue, which has just been placed in front of the Foundling Hospital, is an admirable resemblance of the good old man, so ably depicted by his friend, the immortal Hogarth. The figure is in an easy position, resting slightly on the left arm upon a short column; the hand is raised, and holds a roll, the charter of the foundation. The left leg projects a little forward; the right arm and hand are a little relieved from the body, giving it a conversational attitude; the head is uncovered. It is a happy work of the sculptor, Mr. W. Calder Marshall. The original intention was to have had a bronze statue; but the funds, which were raised by private subscription, would not allow of its accomplishment. Six years have elapsed since Mr. Brownlow, the secretary to this hospital, first proposed the idea of erecting this tribute to the memory of its worthy founder. The statue is a vast improvement to the appearance of this approach to the large quadrangle; being placed over the centre pier of the railing in the front facing Lamb's Conduit-street.

The uncovering of the statue was performed on Monday morning, in the presence of some of the leading functionaries and the whole school. The children were grouped in a semicircle around the back of the figure, within the courtyard. The children then sang Handel's anthem, "He delivered the poor that cried." The ceremony concluded with the National Anthem. In both cases the choristers were accompanied by a small band of juvenile instrumentalists of the school. The children then went through the gates, passing in front of the statue; and then, entering the gates again, repaired to their respective rooms.



ORNAMENTAL SPADE USED IN COMMENCING THE CENTRAL DORSET RAILWAY. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)



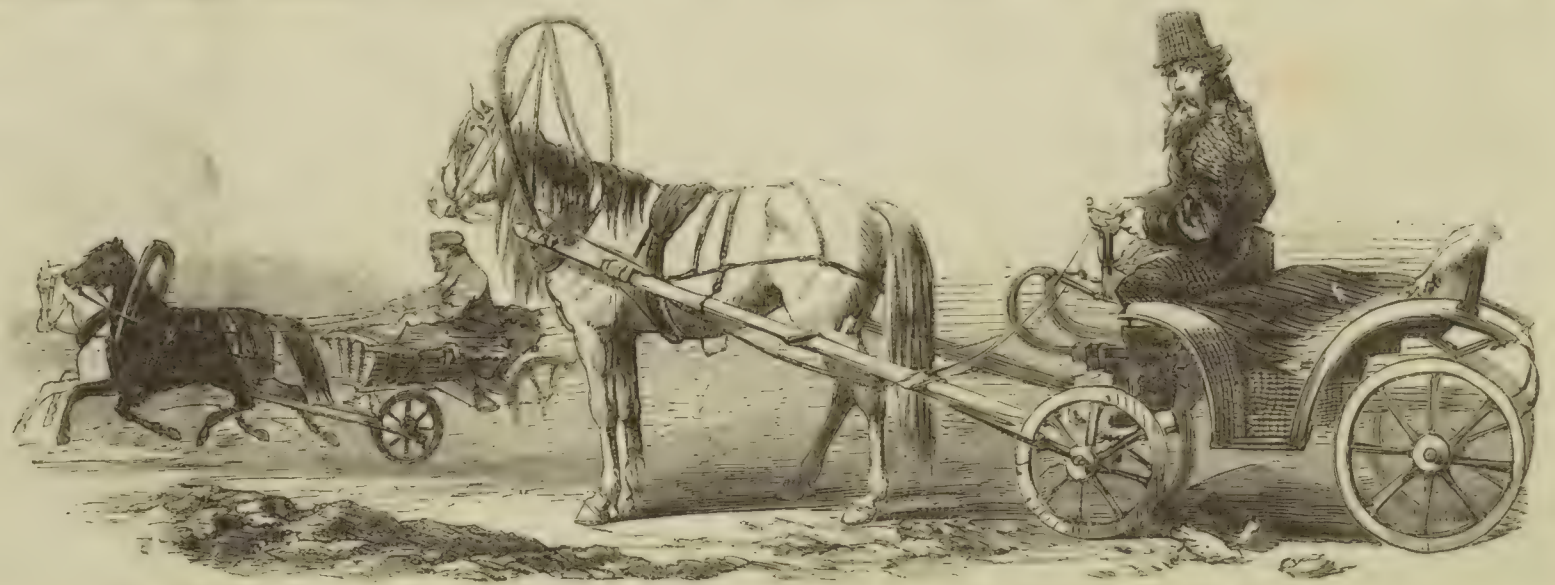




RAG AND SECONDHAND MARKET, MOSCOW.



STREET SENTINEL, AT MOSCOW.



TELASHKA OR MERCHANTS' CAR, AND ISTVOSTCHIK AND DROSKY, MOSCOW.—(SEE PAGE 524.)

# INVESTITURE OF THE SULTAN WITH THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

A LETTER from Constantinople, October 31, states that the investiture went off very satisfactorily. The Sultan sent two masters of ceremony and several Court carriages, in which the insignia, exhibited on red velvet cushions, and carried by the different members of the Embassy and the heralds, were placed; the Ambassador (Lord de Redcliffe) and Garter King of Arms (Sir Charles Young) having entered the principal carriage. Lord Lyons, Sir Henry Bulwer, and several others who had been invited, followed in the remaining carriages; the rest (mainly officers) rode on horseback.

The Ambassador read an allocution, which was translated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and then the statutes of the Order were read.

The insignia were after this handed over, a compromise was made between the etiquette which forbids to touch the person of the Sultan and the customs of the investiture, according to which the new member must be literally invested, so all the insignia were handed to the Sultan with the exception of the riband with the St. George, which the Ambassador placed over the Sultan's shoulder, and the garter, with which he touched the Sultan's knee. The Sultan seemed to take great interest in the heralds, or rather in their costumes, which he examined after the ceremony.

On the following day Admiral Lyons received from the Sultan a magnificent sabre ornamented with brilliants, as a token of his high satisfaction.

The superb insignia were manufactured for the occasion by Messrs. Garrard, goldsmiths to the Crown, Haymarket; and may be described as follows:—

**THE STAR.** The rays are composed of large brilliants, with the Cross of St. George in large rubies in the centre; and the Garter encircling the centre in blue enamel, with the motto "Honi soit," &c., in diamonds thereon.

**THE BADGE** is an equestrian group of St. George and the Dragon;

the horse and knight composed of innumerable small diamonds, with the mantle in rubies, as also the Cross of St. George on the shield. The dragon is in emeralds; the base in green and white enamel, supported by two rows of very large brilliants.

**THE GARTER.**—The ground is of dark blue velvet, with the buckle-

ends, ornaments, and motto, "Honi soit," &c., in large diamonds.

## THE CASTLE OF ROUMILI HISSAR.

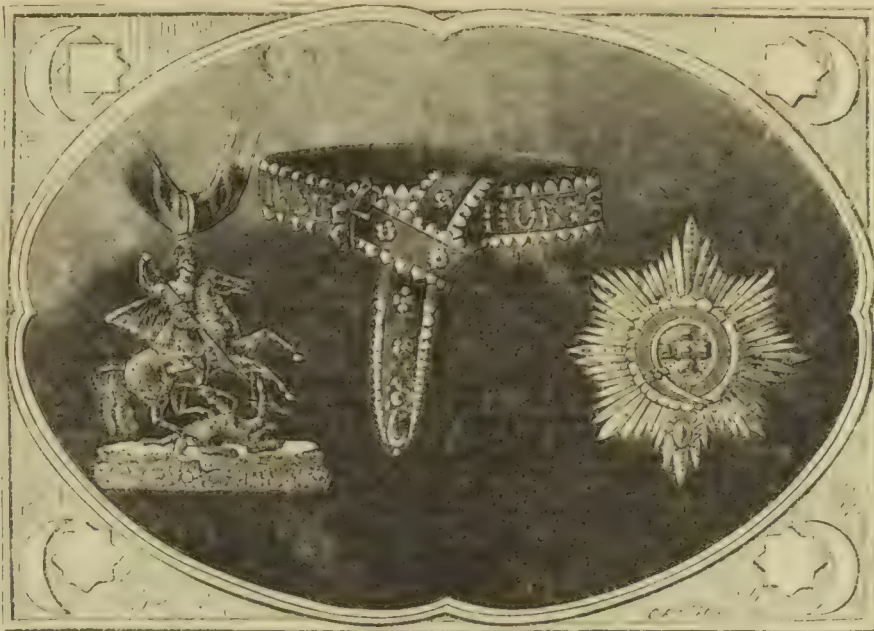
THIS ancient castle is built on the points where the shores of the Bosphorus nearest approach, within 900 yards of six miles from Constantinople. The Asiatic Castle was built by Bajazet, to control the navigation of the Strait; the European Castle, or Roumili Hissar—which is here represented—was built by his grandson, Mahommed, to close it, and to give the Greek Emperor a forecast of his intentions. The latter has the singularity of representing the name of Mahommed in Arabic characters; at least, the Turks say so; though, probably, it would require the devotion of a Mussulman to make it out. Of late years these castles were solely used as prisons for the Janissaries; and, on the execution of one of that body, a gun was fired from the castle here represented—a regulation which acted as a strong personal protection to the parties concerned; for the surest—indeed, the only way—to restrain tyranny and oppression, under all circumstances, is to publish its acts to the world: the tyrant who nightly stains his dungeons with blood would shudder if a cannon roared for every victim.

We are indebted for this Illustration to Captain Montagu O'Reilly's beautiful series of *Twelve Views of the Black Sea and the Bosphorus*, just published.

## THE GRAVE OF ADMIRAL BOXER.

IN the Cemetery on the heights above Cossack Bay, near Balacava, rest the remains of this excellent officer, who fell an early victim to cholera at the above port. In the truthful account of the Crimean campaign of 1855, by Mr. Woods, the able special correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, we find the gallant Admiral's death thus recorded:—

On the 4th of June the cholera, which had lately reappeared with extreme virulence, and which was daily causing much loss in our own and the Sardinian troops, struck down the first of its distinguished victims



INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER FOR THE SULTAN.



THE CASTLE OF ROUMILI HISSAR, ON THE BOSPHORUS.—FROM A SKETCH BY CAPT. MONTAGU O'REILLY.

in Admiral Boxer. This indefatigable officer was sincerely lamented, and his death was, indeed, a severe loss to the English service. The chaos and misrule of Balacava he had succeeded in changing into good order and perfect regularity. The vessels were conveniently placed, strong and serviceable piers erected, and the old Admiral was afloat in his gig from morning till night, superintending everything, and seeing himself to the execution of his orders; for he thought nothing which could at all conduce to the well being and security of the harbour was beneath his notice. The praise which the admirable condition of the harbour at last elicited from all is due to Admiral Boxer, and Admiral Boxer only; for, to say the least, his exertions were rarely seconded by his professional colleagues who were also on the spot.

Lord Raglan, in his letter to the Minister at War announcing the Admiral's death, bears this testimony to his able services:—

It is well known that this officer devoted his whole life to the public service. Since he undertook the appointment of Admiral Superintendent of the harbour of Balacava, he has applied himself incessantly to the discharge of his arduous duties, exposing himself in all weathers; and he has rendered a most essential service to the army by improving the landing-places and establishing wharves on the west end of the port, whereby the disembarkation of stores and troops has been greatly accelerated, and communications with the shore have been rendered much easier.

The scene of the funeral of Admiral Boxer was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 30, 1855.

In our Artist's Sketch the first gravestone is thus inscribed:—

Sacred to the memory of W. H. STOWE, who died June 22nd, 1855.

The tomb is that of Admiral Boxer; the inscription on the side seen is:—

Sacred to the memory of EDWARD BOXER, C.B., Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron of H.B.M. Fleet in the Black Sea, who died at Balacava on the 5th of June, 1855.

The inscription on the other side of the tomb is:—

This stone has been placed over his remains by some of his brother officers, who valued him as a thorough seaman, a most zealous officer, and a kind-hearted man.

The third memorial is of board, with, in black and white letters:—

Sacred to the memory of Captain C. W. PEARSON, of the Steam Transport *Union*, who died at Balacava, June 12th, 1855, in the forty-ninth year of his age. Rest in peace.

**CANADA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.**—The section of this railway from Toronto to Montreal (335 miles), was opened to traffic on Oct. 27th, completing the route from Quebec to Stratford. At Toronto there is railroad connection with different parts of Upper Canada and the Western States, so that the completion of the road will place Montreal in railway connection with the seaboard and all the principal commercial cities on the continent, those on the Pacific Ocean excepted. The public and the press of Canada appreciate the greatness of the event, and preparations were making for celebrating it publicly on the 12th of November by great rejoicings. The *Montreal Pilot* says:—"There was a large number of through passengers by the train yesterday, who pronounce the road to be in splendid working order." There are sixty-four stations. The greatest interval between two stations is fourteen miles; but many of the stations are only four, five, or six, and some only one and two miles apart. The whole distance from Montreal to Stratford is 421 miles. Increased facilities appear to be attended by a general social activity. "There is an intense energy," says the *Montreal Witness* of the 1st of November, "about Montreal at present. The business streets are being paved in the most substantial manner; the avenues to the city and roads in the outskirts are graded and macadamised; handsome fountains are in process of erection; trees are being planted out; rows of dwelling-houses of an elegant and substantial description are going up in various quarters; a number of stores and warehouses of the largest, most substantial, and at the same time most elegant kind are approaching completion. The great wharf for our ocean steam-ships, below the current, is finished, as are the railway buildings on the western side of the city. Labourers, mechanics, manufacturers, merchants—in a word, all classes—are at work, with all their might, and the results make their appearance with almost magical celerity. Nor in all this material advancement are the pulpit, the press, the college, or the school neglected."



GRAVES OF ADMIRAL BOXER, ETC., ON THE CEMETERY IN BALACAVA HEIGHTS.

[illegible]







THE FIRST DAY OF THE SEASON.—DRAWN BY JOHN LEECH—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





